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leaders for their polygamous practices. Mr. Linn, besides correcting exaggerated views of Young's executive ability, has given the first consistent account of the fight against polygamy. The final chapter gives as salient points of the Mormonism of to-day,—polygamy traded off for statehood, but still a living doctrine ; false promises of prosperity to the older converts, but the continued fidelity of the younger members ; decreased foreign membership, but increased political power in the west. Closing with a sketch of the persistent Mormon ambition for political supremacy, the author dwells on the vital importance of a Federal Constitutional amendment against polygamy. The book is thoroughly indexed and well illustrated with documents from Mormon sources.

*Colonial Government : An Introduction to the Study of Colonial Institutions.* By PAUL S. REINSCH. (New York : The Macmillan Co. 1902. Pp. x, 386.)

*Essays in Colonization.* By ALBERT G. KELLER, Ph.D. (Reprinted from the *Yale Review*, August, 1900, May, 1901, February and May, 1902. Pp. 175-190, 30-52, 390-416, 1-26.)

DR. REINSCH has done a serviceable work in bringing into small compass and orderly form the essential facts of colonization. In a brief introduction the modern aspects of colonial enterprise are noted, in contrast with the older, and his own definitions of "colony" and differentiation of colonies are set forth. The distinction which he makes the basis of his classification of colonies is one which is generally recognized but not so definitively characterized as in his terms "settlement" and "exploitation" colonies. These connote both the character of the population and the location of the colonies as to latitude, for each type has its zone.

The work then proceeds, not at first in the paths of the various European discoveries and colonial ventures, but rather across these, to question as to the motive of their undertaking. Adventurer, merchant, missionary, capitalist, and exile are alike hailed on their voyages, and their cargoes or purposes inspected. In this way the movements of population and the motives of colonization are exhibited in brief space. A swift journey through the regions settled or controlled by European enterprise discloses the methods in which these individual motives have expressed themselves.

The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the general forms of government under which European states have organized their relationship to their dependencies and have exerted control, running the colonial gamut from spheres of influence, colonial protectorates, and chartered companies, through direct administration, representative institutions, and self-governing colonies to colonial federation. Here is presented in brief space a very suggestive and comprehensive view of colonial governments. The description is full enough and clear enough to give one unfamiliar with the subject an intelligent notion of the characteristics of the varied forms of colonial life, and yet so full of interest

as to impel one to a quest of the literature to which the ample bibliographies of the meager chapters give reference.

And what is said of the second part as fitly characterizes the third, which has to do with the "institutions of colonial government"; first with the organs of control in the mother-country and the legislation there enacted, then with the institutions in the colonies themselves, their municipal and local government, and their laws and courts.

This volume of "The Citizen's Library" is profitable both for correction and for instruction. It should be of value to the citizen in correcting erroneous notions about "empire" and "colony," and of value to the college teacher in giving this succinct, lucid, and suggestive statement, a syllabus which may be very profitably used as the basis of instruction in this subject. We in America have been needing such a work for two or three years, and it must be a satisfaction to many that the accurate scholarship of Dr. Reinsch has at last brought it forth.

Dr. Keller's little book is a reprint of four articles by the author from *The Yale Review*. The first relates to Italian expansion, the others to German colonization and colonial policy. They are simply the following of two veins which a cross-section study such as that of Dr. Reinsch discloses. The story of Italy's expansion and attempted colonization is as brief as it is full of disaster and disappointment. She had hoped by taking thought to add to her stature, to come again into the glory and power of empire which once lodged within her borders; but her megalomania, which saw a great dependency grow almost in a day in northeast Africa, saw it dwindle again, even more rapidly than it had been built, into little more than a sand-spit on the shores of the Red Sea. Dr. Keller calls especial attention to the greater advantage which a cultivation and fostering of "natural colonies" in South America would give to Italy. She has already had greater commercial benefit from these than from Eritrea at its best.

The story of German colonization is also brief. Although it seemed that all the available portions of the earth had already been appropriated when Germany came into the world's councils and into a desire for world dominion, she has yet been able to gather a few fragments in Africa, to gain a foothold in China, to develop an interest in Asia Minor, and to pick up some scattered islands in the Pacific. But the strength of the Germans is in settling new countries (already politically preempted by others) and in contributing to the "formation of the effective races of the future." Her real empire promises to be of the sea rather than of the land, commercial rather than political.

These interesting essays of Dr. Keller in Italian and German colonization are suggestive of a new sort of knowledge with which our present "science of society" must be informed.

*The Mastery of the Pacific.* By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN. (New York: The Macmillan Co. 1902. Pp. xvi, 440.)

MR. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN is a well-known traveller and newspaper